Economic Indicators

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A Monthly Report by the Research Division *Dr. Thomas K. Hitch, Senior Vice President* *Shurei Hirozawa, Vice President* *November, 1981*

Waikiki Traffic

Over a quarter of a century ago, back in 1955 (shortly after a plan to realign Kalakaua Avenue along the beachfront was dropped for lack of funds), the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce and the Hawaii Visitors Bureau jointly published a report concerning essential programs of action for the development of Hawaii's visitor industry. One of the recommendations was: "Parking and traffic have already become an acute problem, particularly on and in the vicinity of Kalakaua Avenue. Construction is needed to divert through traffic between the city and outlying districts away from Kalakaua to a widened arterial along the Ala Wai or to Kapiolani Boulevard." At that time Waikiki had around 110,000 visitors a year and fewer than 3,000 hotel rooms.

Thirteen years later the newly-formed Waikiki Improvement Association produced a booklet entitled "Will Success Spoil Waikiki?" which pointed out the critical need for action to keep Waikiki a pleasant visitor destination area. First on its list of problems was TRAFFIC. "Waikiki is strangling on its own traffic. Action is needed NOW to develop more efficient traffic patterns and controls, more off-street parking facilities, and a system of diverting through traffic away from Waikiki."

By then—back in 1968—Hawaii was hosting 1.3 million visitors a year, most of whom came to Waikiki as their primary destination. Waikiki's alarming hodgepodge growth—to 11,390 hotel rooms—had already been the subject of innumerable discussions and proposals, much pondering of its future, many regrets about its lack of planning, and assorted calls for renewal, rehabilitation, planning controls, pedestrian malls, and traffic improvements. But Waikiki—romantic, fascinating, fun-filled, overbuilt, unplanned Waikiki—just kept growing and growing. Today there are three times as many visitors and hotel rooms as there were in 1968, and the traffic has grown accordingly.

At long last something is actually about to happen. In September Mayor Eileen Anderson unveiled a practical, achievable, eminently sensible plan for improving Waikiki. Though the plan is called "Waikiki 2000" much of it can be accomplished in the next few years. Sections of Kalakaua Avenue will be converted to pedestrian malls by June of 1983. Work has already begun to widen Kuhio Avenue so that Kalakaua through traffic can be diverted. A simple and logical traffic flow system will provide vehicular access to all areas on Kalakaua where access is needed, by means of a series of one-way loops from Kuhio to Kalakaua between the malls. It is expected that the daily count of 25,000 vehicles moving on Kalakaua will be reduced to approximately 7,000—a bit more on heavily-used loops but considerably less on others.

Planters will be used to landscape and close off the malls. Sidewalks will be widened in the sections between the malls to reduce pedestrian congestion even in the areas still open to automobiles. Some kind of slow-paced and entertaining people-mover is envisioned for Kalakaua, perhaps minibuses or Disneyland-type trams, possibly operated by private enterprise.

The scheme has the advantage that it can be changed after testing if the results are not satisfactory. It won't be set in concrete and irremediable like a fixed guideway. The planters that will landscape and block off the malls will be portable (though too heavy for the average plant thief)—indeed, they will be shifted back whenever a parade comes down Kalakaua.

The entire Waikiki 2000 plan includes proposals for park and zoo improvements, landscaping, off-street parking lots, long-overdue sewer and drainage improvements, bikeways, a pedestrian beachwalk, etc., all of which add up to a total of some $90 million. The traffic realignment, the most essential part of the plan, is the least expensive part. Land has already been acquired for widening the first segment of Kuhio Avenue from Kaiulani to Kapahulu, and the construction cost of $7 million is already funded. Closing off the parallel segments of Kalakaua for the pedestrian malls will cost around $160,000. If this is all as satisfactory as expected, then widening Kuhio from Kalakaua to Seaside, widening the sidewalks on Kalakaua, closing the rest of the series of malls, and completing the landscaping will come to $7.7 million.

First Hawaiian Bank heartily endorses the plan. It requires a relatively small investment for a major improvement which will make Waikiki a much more attractive place for both visitors and residents. It should also make trips into or past Waikiki a less nerve-wrecking experience for drivers, when a smoother traffic flow replaces the congestion that has strangled Waikiki for so long.

First Hawaiian Bank

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business activity-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change: from preceding period	percent change: year ago
TOURISM					
OVERNIGHT OR LONGER VISITORS	number	September	281,476p	−26.8	2.0
	number	Jan.-Sept.	2,967,402p	.....	−0.9
Westbound	number	September	203,076p	−33.4	2.6
	number	Jan.-Sept.	2,256,758p	.....	−3.1
Eastbound	number	September	78,400p	−1.4	0.6
	number	Jan.-Sept.	710,644p	.....	6.7
AVERAGE DAILY VISITOR CENSUS[1]	number	September	70,006	−32.6	5.8
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY	no. of days	September	10.4	−1.8	4.0
MEETINGS ATTENDANCE	number	September	18,405	34.7	25.2
ORGANIZED GROUP TOURS	number	September	43,966	−42.6	−2.0
NEIGHBOR ISLAND VISITORS					
Maui	number	September	90,437p	−31.2	−2.7
	number	Jan.-Sept.	1,025,418p	.....	−3.2
Hawaii	number	September	44,068p	−28.6	−9.1
	number	Jan.-Sept.	488,532p	.....	−17.7
Kauai	number	September	52,196p	−27.8	−6.0
	number	Jan.-Sept.	556,637p	.....	−8.0
VISITOR ACCOMMODATIONS					
STATE	number	June 1981	56,502	−0.5	1.7
Oahu	number	June 1981	33,566	−1.2	−2.4
Kauai	number	June 1981	29,101	−1.3	−4.6
Maui (includes 71 on Lanai)	number	June 1981	10,706	−0.2	7.9
Molokai	number	June 1981	539	−15.1	−3.2
Hawaii	number	June 1981	6,859	2.3	9.6
Kauai	number	June 1981	4,832	2.0	9.0
HOTEL OCCUPANCY					
STATE	percent	September	61.8	−13.2	6.2
Oahu	percent	September	76.4	−7.1	15.6
Maui	percent	September	46.1	−28.6	−6.9
Hawaii	percent	September	42.4	−17.3	−0.2
Kauai	percent	September	57.4	−12.9	−6.2
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES					
APPROPRIATED FUNDS TOTAL	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	345.3	.....	6.5
Military Payroll	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	147.6	.....	11.7
Civilian Payroll	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	106.1	.....	11.5
Local Purchases	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	91.6	.....	−5.5
SUGAR					
SUGAR PRODUCTION	thous. tons	Jan.-Oct. 31	972,450	.....	6.6
N.Y. RAW SUGAR PRICE	$ ton	October	313.27	1.5	−62.5
PINEAPPLE SHIPMENTS					
CANNED[2]	thous. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	178.3	.....	13.9
FRESH	thous. lbs.	Jan.-Sept.	176,358	.....	15.8
HONOLULU PRICES					
HONOLULU CONSUMER PRICE INDEX					
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (Revised): All Items	1967=100	August	256.6	1.1[3]	11.8
All Urban Consumers: All Items	1967=100	August	256.6	1.5[3]	11.5
PUBLIC UTILITIES					
ELECTRICITY GENERATED	mil. KWH	September	576.4	−3.0	0.2
GAS SALES	thous. therms	September	3,873	−0.2	−4.9
TELEPHONES IN SERVICE	thous.	September	723	0	2.5

p= preliminary.
[1]Estimated Westbound.
[2]Gross taxable income valued at time of shipment.
[3]Compared to June, 1981.
*Not comparable to previous quarter. 1st Quarter total does not include Coast Guard expenditures.

Car Sales

1981 has been a pretty flat year for new car sales in Hawaii. Through August 21,836 passenger cars and trucks were sold on Oahu, only 87 or 0.4% more than were sold the first 8 months of the year before. What's interesting has been the trend away from foreign cars to domestic makes. There were 6% fewer Japanese makes sold in the first 8 months, and European car sales dropped 20%. Sales of domestic makes, on the other hand, were up 15.6%.

The Japanese market share dropped from 52.3% in the first 8 months of 1980 to 48.8% this year, European makes lost 2% of the market dropping from 9.8% to 7.8%, while the American share of the Oahu car market increased from 37.8% to 43.4%.

Sales of Ford products were up 43% because of a 3-fold increase in the number of Mercurys sold and a 27% increase in Ford sales. General Motors sold 5.7% more cars, boosted by a 12.8% increase in Chevy sales. But Chrysler lost sales in Hawaii this year — down 15.3% through August. This is the reverse of what's happened on the Mainland where Chrysler's sales relative to 1980 are the most improved among the major U.S. auto-makers.

With respect to sales of Japanese cars in Hawaii, Honda provides the exception in an otherwise depressed market. Honda is having a fantastic year this year having sold 31% more cars in the first 8 months and overtaken Datsun as the no. 2 selling Japanese car on this island. Subaru sales were up slightly, but the other Japanese makes lost ground in 1981. Toyota sales were off 6%, Datsun dropped back 24%, and Mazda sold 19% fewer cars in the first 8 months. However, despite

business activity-hawaii [cont.]

series	unit	period	number	percent change: from preceding period	percent change: year ago
CONSTRUCTION					
CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE	mil. $	Nov. 1980	135.6	24.4	16.5
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	1,453.5	.....	18.6
PRIVATE PERMITS AUTHORIZED					
RESIDENTIAL					
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	384,654	.....	−16.0
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-Sept.	206,287	.....	7.6
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	98,522	.....	−32.9
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-Sept.	64,397	.....	−26.2
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-Sept.	33,335	.....	−50.0
SINGLE FAMILY UNITS					
STATE	number	Jan.-Aug.	1,821	.....	−32.2
C&C of Honolulu	number	Jan.-Sept.	591	.....	−48.1
Maui County	number	Jan.-Aug.	299	.....	−47.7
Hawaii County	number	Jan.-Sept.	820	.....	−10.3
Kauai County	number	Jan.-Sept.	259	.....	−7.8
MULTIPLE FAMILY UNITS					
STATE	number	Jan.-Aug.	3,112	.....	−24.9
C&C of Honolulu	number	Jan.-Sept.	1,807	.....	−1.4
Maui County	number	Jan.-Aug.	1,007	.....	−22.3
Hawaii County	number	Jan.-Sept.	293	.....	−53.3
Kauai County	number	Jan.-Sept.	118	.....	−85.0
NONRESIDENTIAL					
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	243,343	.....	−2.9
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-Sept.	168,032	.....	−8.8
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	20,356	.....	−39.1
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-Sept.	53,904	.....	70.5
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-Sept.	16,604	.....	−44.8
PUBLIC CONTRACTS AWARDED					
TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROJECTS	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	270,773	.....	29.4
BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT					
FEDERAL	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	71,770	.....	60.1
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	136,102	.....	15.8
COUNTY	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	62,901	.....	34.2
BY LOCATION OF PROJECT					
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	229,896	.....	52.1
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	8,252	.....	−49.5
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	17,553	.....	−43.4
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	15,072	.....	39.4
HONOLULU CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES					
SINGLE FAMILY	1967=100	October	296.6p	0.1	3.0
HIGH RISE	1967=100	October	314.6p	0.3	5.3
BUSINESS SALES					
GROSS BUSINESS RECEIPTS	mil. $	November 1980	1,622.6	12.9	21.0
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	17,560.9	.....	11.2
DIVERSIFIED MANUFACTURING	mil. $	November 1980	48.8	17.9	27.2
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	576.7	.....	10.0
DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE	mil. $	November 1980	9.4	−43.0	7.9
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	126.8	.....	−9.0
RETAILING	mil. $	November 1980	560.2	14.0	23.3
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	5,902.1	.....	12.0
WHOLESALING	mil. $	November 1980	444.0	19.4	5.6
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	4,364.8	.....	−2.6
SERVICES	mil. $	November 1980	283.7	9.4	23.7
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	3,478.3	.....	15.8
OAHU NEW CAR AND PASSENGER TRUCK SALES	number	August	2,386	−9.7	11.9

finance-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change: from preceding period	percent change: year ago
BANKING					
	mil. $	September 30	4,554.1	0.4	8.9
	mil. $	September 30	3,762.6	1.1	10.3
	mil. $	September 30	275.3	-4.8	0.9
	mil. $	September 30	345.6	-2.2	-0.3
	mil. $	September 30	170.7	-0.4	12.0
	mil. $	September 30	1,057.7	-4.4	-14.1
	mil. $	September 30	895.4	-3.9	-12.8
	mil. $	September 30	60.3	-14.2	-27.1
	mil. $	September 30	71.6	-3.0	-17.7
	mil. $	September 30	30.4	-0.8	-10.2
	mil. $	September	7,863.1	6.2	6.7
	mil. $	September	7,290.9	6.9	8.0
	mil. $	September	238.8	-6.2	-12.5
	mil. $	September	240.1	3.0	-5.1
	mil. $	September	93.3	-4.2	-0.7
	annual rate	September	87.18	9.1	24.0
	annual rate	September	95.75	9.7	24.4
	annual rate	September	43.89	0.6	11.5
	annual rate	September	39.62	4.7	14.4
	annual rate	September	36.66	-5.4	11.7
STATE TAX COLLECTIONS[1]					
	thous. $	September	114,541	19.9	-2.2
	thous. $	Jan.-Sept.	1,012,424		6.0
	thous. $	September	100,752	18.3	-3.5
	thous. $	Jan.-Sept.	880,088		6.2
	thous. $	September	5,228	14.0	5.2
	thous. $	Jan.-Sept.	51,709		5.8
	thous. $	September	6,325	56.0	23.9
	thous. $	Jan.-Sept.	56,597		6.5
	thous. $	September	2,236	31.5	-15.1
	thous. $	Jan.-Sept.	24,030		1.2

[1] Excludes property taxes which were formerly collected by the State but are now collected by the Counties.

employment and unemployment-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change: from preceding period	percent change: year ago
EMPLOYMENT IN STATE AND COUNTIES (number of persons)					
	thous.	September	401.2p	-2.5	2.6
	thous.	September	380.0p	-2.6	2.7
	thous.	September	21.2p	0.7	0.2
	percent	September	5.3p	3.9	-1.9
	thous.	September	314.2p	-2.3	3.1
	thous.	September	298.6p	-2.5	3.3
	thous.	September	15.6p	2.0	-1.0
	percent	September	5.0p	6.4	-3.8
	thous.	September	33.2p	-5.2	-0.3
	thous.	September	31.2p	-5.3	0.5
	thous.	September	2.0p	-4.9	-9.3
	percent	September	5.9p	1.7	-9.2
	thous.	September	36.3p	-1.8	3.1
	thous.	September	33.7p	-1.8	2.6
	thous.	September	2.7p	0	10.4
	percent	September	7.3p	1.4	7.4
	thous.	September	17.6p	-1.1	-2.2
	thous.	September	16.5p	-0.9	-3.2
	thous.	September	1.0p	-9.1	11.1
	percent	September	5.8p	-6.5	18.4
JOB COUNT BY INDUSTRY					
	thous.	September	434.0p	2.9	0
	thous.	September	9.3p	-1.1	4.5
	thous.	September	4.5p	-38.4	-35.3
	thous.	September	15.6p	-1.3	-1.6
	thous.	September	4.2p	-1.2	5.0
	thous.	September	11.4p	-1.3	-3.4
	thous.	September	3.0p	0	0
	thous.	September	8.5p	-0.6	15.8
	thous.	September	23.8p	-1.0	38.3
	thous.	September	20.5p	-0.7	-3.3
	thous.	September	7.3p	0	1.4
	thous.	September	2.7p	0	0
	thous.	September	84.7p	-0.4	-0.1
	thous.	September	17.8p	0.3	-3.3
	thous.	September	34.4p	-0.4	2.5
	thous.	September	24.3p	1.9	-2.0
	thous.	September	14.7p	2.4	-1.7
	thous.	September	4.9p	2.1	-3.0
	thous.	September	3.2p	-1.6	0
	thous.	September	1.6p	3.2	-5.9
	thous.	September	75.1p	-0.1	1.1
	thous.	September	30.3p	-0.8	2.0
	thous.	September	10.9p	0.5	-4.0
	thous.	September	19.5p	-1.5	5.7
	thous.	September	38.9p	-7.5	-0.6
	thous.	September	12.6p	-27.0	-3.4
HOURS AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY					
	dollars	September	13.76p	7.3	14.9
	hours	September	32.6p	-14.9	-7.9
	dollars	September	7.89p	4.2	13.0
	hours	September	37.1p	-2.9	-1.6
	dollars	September	10.17p	0.3	8.1
	hours	September	43.3p	0.2	-3.3
	dollars	September	6.52p	7.2	15.8
	hours	September	31.0p	-7.2	-6.6
	dollars	September	209.58p	-4.6	14.1
	dollars	September	6.16p	6.6	11.6
	hours	September	32.9p	-0.9	8.6
	dollars	July	n.a.		
	hours	July	n.a.		

p = preliminary.
[1] The hours and earnings for hired farm workers is based on a survey taken once every January, April, July, and October.

the decline this year in sales of Japanese cars. 3 out of the 4 top-selling cars on Oahu were Japanese makes.

Sales of Volkswagon, the only European car sold in much volume in Hawaii, have slipped badly the past couple years and the decline has continued into 1981. Through August, VW sales were down a third relative to the 1980 pace. Sales of all other European makes combined were essentially unchanged from 1980.

The table below shows the 10 sales leaders in the Oahu car market so far this year along with counts of the number of passenger vehicles they've sold.

Oahu Car Sales
(Jan.-Aug. 1981)

1. Toyota	3,319	6. Mazda	1,[illegible]
2. Ford	2,715	7. Mercury	1,355
3. Honda	2,556	8. Buick	841
4. Datsun	2,065	9. Subaru	829
5. Chevrolet	1,932	10. Volkswagen	808

Unemployment insurance

Along with Hawaii's higher unemployment rate this year, an average 5.4% for the first nine months versus 5.0% for the same period last year, more people are drawing unemployment insurance. Through August there were an average 11,890 persons drawing unemployment, 19.4% more than the 9,960 last year. When September is included in the comparison — in September 1980 there was a carpenter's strike which ballooned the count for that one month by several thousand — 1981 is still ahead with an average 12,000 persons collecting benefits in the first nine months compared to 10,800 one year earlier. Benefit payments through September totaled $49 million, 38% more than in the first nine months of 1980.

Although the number of persons drawing benefits and the total benefit amount paid out from the fund are both up rather dramatically in

public assistance-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change: from preceding period	percent change: year ago
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS AND PAYMENTS					
INITIAL CLAIMS	number	September	12,824	1.2	-26.4
INTRASTATE INITIAL CLAIMS	number	September	7,032	20.8	-36.5
INTERSTATE INITIAL CLAIMS	number	September	399	7.8	21.8
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS	thous. $	September	5,566	3.9	-3.4
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE					
RECIPIENTS					
Income Maintenance	no. persons	September	72,525	0.4	2.2
Services	no. cases	3rd Qtr. 1981	9,567	23.5	-28.2
Medical	no. patients	September	49,613	5.2	-0.3
Food Stamps	no. persons	August	105,844	1.6	0.9
PAYMENTS					
Income Maintenance	thous. $	September	9,737	0.6	3.4
Services	thous. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	4,680	-15.8	7.4
Medical	thous. $	September	11,112	2.7	26.8
Food Stamps	thous. $	August	6,055	0.4	18.8

[1] Count of recipients is duplicated. A person may be counted in each category.

population, personal income-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change: from preceding period	percent change: year ago
POPULATION					
DE FACTO POPULATION	number	July 1, 1980	1,056,500p		0.4
TOTAL RESIDENT — STATE	number	July 1, 1981	989,000e		2.0
O'ahu County	number	July 1, 1981	779,100e		1.7
Maui County	number	July 1, 1981	74,100e		3.5
Hawaii County	number	July 1, 1981	95,600e		3.0
Kaua'i County	number	July 1, 1981	40,200e		2.3
CIVILIAN RESIDENT — STATE	number	July 1, 1980	912,000p		2.2
ARMED FORCES — STATE	number	April 1, 1980	61,019		5.4*
O'ahu	number	April 1, 1980	48,813		8.7*
Maui	number	April 1, 1980	12,206		-5.8*
Kaua'i, Hawaii & Other	number	April 1, 1980	64,023		0.8*
FOREIGN IMMIGRATION[3]	number	12 mo. total ending October 1981	6,505		14.6
PERSONAL INCOME					
TOTAL RESIDENT — STATE	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	10,221	1.6	11.9
Wages & Salaries	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	7,774	1.0	10.2
Manufacturing	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	456	1.3	15.7
Contract Construction	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	637	2.3	17.5
Agriculture	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	333	-0.3	2.5
Military	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	910	0.8	8.1
Trade, Services & Miscellaneous	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	664	3.3	21.2
Transportation & Utilities	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	760	1.9	10.8
Finance	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	1,539	1.5	5.2
Federal Civilian	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	679	1.8	15.9
State & Military	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	704	2.5	12.3
Local & Civilian	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	833	-0.7	4.5
Property Income	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	1,570	4.2	16.1
Transfer Payments	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	878	3.2	20.9
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME					
STATE RESIDENT	dollars	1980	10,101 r		10.6
PER CAPITA BY COUNTY					
O'ahu County	dollars	1979	9,573		9.5
Maui County	dollars	1979	8,399		10.3
Hawaii County	dollars	1979	7,760		8.7
Kaua'i County	dollars	1979	7,762		8.6

e = estimated
p = preliminary
r = revised
*Compared to July 1, 1979.
** Total personal income and all components are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
[3] Does immigration statistics include only those entering Honolulu ports and do not include status changers.
[4] Includes wage and salary disbursements, proprietors' income, and other labor income.

u. s. economic indicators

series	unit	period	number	percent change: from preceding period	percent change: year ago
GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS					
COMPOSITE INDEX OF LEADING INDICATORS*	1967=100	September	130.1	-2.7	-3.2
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**					
In Current Dollars	tril. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	2.96r	2.6	12.1
In 1972 Dollars	tril. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	1.513r	0.2	2.8
PERSONAL INCOME**	bil. $	September**	2,460.6p	0.8	11.6
RETAIL SALES*	mil. $	September	88,838	0.4	10.2
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION*	1967=100	September	152.1p	-0.8	5.3
BANKING AND CREDIT					
DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSITS*	bil. $	August	47,846.3	3.8	23.3
TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS**	annual rate	August	189.9	4.1	40.3
BANK LOANS*	bil. $	September	972.7	1.2	10.8
AVERAGE PRIME RATE CHARGED BY BANKS	percent	October	18.54p	-7.7	34.4
CONSUMER INSTALLMENT DEBT*	mil. $	August	322,867	0.9	6.8
CONSTRUCTION					
CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE**	bil. $	August	231.0p	-1.6	6.0
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES					
Residences	1967=100	July	299.5	3.0[1]	10.6
Apts. Hotel, Office Bldgs	1967=100	July	301.9	3.2[1]	10.5
EMPLOYMENT					
CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT*	thous.	September	98,270	-0.7	1.1
UNEMPLOYMENT*	thous.	September	7,966	4.0	2.1
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE*	percent	September	7.5	4.2	1.4
PRICES					
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (All Items)					
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (Revised)	1967=100	September	279.1	0.9	10.8
All Urban Consumers	1967=100	September	279.3	1.0	11.0
PRODUCER PRICE INDEXES					
Finished Goods*	1967=100	September	272.3	0.2	7.8
All Commodities	1967=100	September	295.5	-0.2	7.6

p = preliminary.
[1] Compared to May, 1981.
* Seasonally adjusted.
** Seasonally adjusted annual rate.

1981, the number of claims is not. Through August there were only 2% more claims filed by Hawaii residents. This means that rather than an increase in the number of people applying for unemployment payments, what's happened is that those who are on unemployment are drawing benefits longer — an accurate indicator that general economic conditions are very flat.

Total Personal Income

Hawaii has not been spared the effects of the latest national recession. In fact, personal income figures show Hawaii more heavily hit in the second quarter than most other states. Locally, total personal income rose a paltry 1.6%, 6.1% at an annual rate, well below most measures of inflation. Nationally the increase in total personal income averaged 8.6%. On a state-by-state basis, Hawaii's increase ranked 35th.

Had it not been for a big increase in the dividends, interest, and rent category, shored up by the high interest rates, Hawaii's performance would have been much worse. This component rose 18.1% at an annual rate, matching the increase at the national level, and accounted for 39% of Hawaii's TPI gain.

The weakness in Hawaii's second quarter personal income was in wage and salary disbursements which comprise the bulk — two thirds — of total personal income. They increased a mere 3.4% at an annual rate. Nationally the increase was 6.6%. Declines were recorded in the construction and manufacturing industries, in trade, and in state and local government. The only very strong sectors were farming and the finance, insurance, and real estate sector.

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